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#### THE "ANNEXATION" DOCUMENTS.

We conclude to-day the publication of the Documents which have been transmitted by the President to Congress in connexion with the Treaty which he has placed before that body for the annexation of Texas to the United States. Upon these documents we shall not anticipate the judg- put for her future operations against the Southern ment of our readers. For ourselves, we can truly say, we are amazed at the total want of any ground, entitled to respect, either for the opening of the negotiation, or the prosecution of it to its conclusion. No man of common candor will pretend that there is any more ground now for "annexing" Texas than there was during the last year of President JACKSON'S Administration (when he declined having any thing to do with it) or at any intervening period of time. The reasons assigned for the petition from the United States to Texas (to propose for annexation) are proved by the documents themselves to on the part of the British Government, we see the whole nahave been not only weak and insufficient, but absolutely without foundation.

These documents are such as the Executive has thought it advisable to lay before the Senate. Some to see conduct so undignified and unstatesmanlike on the part of them are avowedly only extracts. Some parts of the chief officers of a great nation. If it was not calculated of the documents connected with the treaty have to produce more unpleasant feelings, one would be disposed therefore been withheld, and we do not know but to laugh at Mr. CALHOUN'S letter to Mr. PAKENHAM; and properly. The same thing may have been done the comparisons he draws of the pauperism and wretchednes with entire letters as with parts of letters. We flesh is heir to," in the negro race in a state of freedom or o think that we perceive chasms in this correspondence, the filling up of which might elucidate parts them; all of which are brought into this official communication. of the history of this negotiation which are yet tion with about as much reason as would have been a dis-

There is nothing to be found in this correspondence to show that the Executive has given to the either as regards her territory or the peculiar domestic insti-Texian Government any guaranty to assume its tutions of the south, I have not the most content towards were otherwise, or if she made the least movement towards war with Mexico in any event; that is, whether the either object, there could be but one opinion on the subject Treaty be ratified or not by the Senate. It is and that would be, to prevent her at every hazard, let the hardly conceivable, and still less probable, that the consequences be what they might; but to take Texas at President can have taken upon himself so fearful a this time, and under present circumstances, I fully agree responsibility. And, yet, in the Government paper with Mr. VAN BUREN, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. BENTON, would of Saturday afternoon we find an intimation which, if it means any thing—we doubt exceedingly whether it does-goes to the full extent of declaring the predict. intention of the President to engage in war with it from us to charge upon the President any such of Mr. Calhoun are very loud and active. Papers are now alarming designs. On the contrary, we copy from being extensively circulated for signature to call a grand Calthe Government paper the paragraph to which we houn meeting, under the cognomen of "friends of annexaof the Secretary of State, that he may, if he think proper, cause this semi-official declaration to be disclaimed and reprobated as it ought to be. Here is the paragraph, the two last lines being the part conclude to get up a ticket. of it most exceptionable, though the whole of it is in a spirit of gasconade anworthy of the Executive by whose organ it is uttered:

FROM THE MADISONIAN OF SATURDAY EVENING. " Even if the Senate should reject the treaty before them, we may presume the efforts of the Executive and the People will neither be relinquished nor relaxed to secure the speedy annexation of the fair and broad domain of Texas. During the pendency of these efforts, many incline decidedly to the opinion that any hostile movement against · Texas, or any procedure whatever on the part of ' any foreign Government, either designed or calculated to interfere with the arrangements and in-tentions of the United States and Texas, would be not only evincing an unfriendly spirit towards 'ns, but a grave and flagrant offence, and should be visited with the terrors of our arms, WHETHER THE PENDING TREATY BE RATIFIED OR NOT."

# LETTERS ON "ANNEXATION."

The agitation of the Texas question at the present moment, necessarily connecting itself with the Presidential question, has called forth from several distinguished individuals (besides Mr. CLAY and Mr. VAN BUREN, whose letters we have published) expositions of their views of the question, in answer to inquiries addressed to them by fellow-citizens of theirs who consider them respectively as fit persons from among whom a candidate should be selected for the Presidency. The letters, thus elicited, are all in favor of the annexation. We have not room to publish them all, and we do not well know how to discriminate between them. It is due to our readers, however, that they should know the names of those whose weight has thus been thrown into the scale against that of the leaders of the two great corporing parties in the Government. The centles readers, however, that they should know the names opposing parties in the Government. The gentlemen who have in this manner, responded to ques- in value. He avowed himself as opposed to the measure, and tions addressed to them are Commodore CHALLES professed to be animated by a desire to put the people of this STEWART, Col. R. M. JOHNSON, Gen. LEWIS CASS, the Hon. LEVI WOODBURY, and Gen. NATHAN

Letters on the subject have also been published. Benton against "annexation" as now proposed, and from Gen. Jackson in favor it. Besides other letters heretofore spoken of by us, a Letter from the Hon. WM. WILKINS, also in favor of the "annexation," was published some weeks ago, addressed to the people of the district lately represented by him in Congress; which was followed by a prompt. and, in our opinion, conclusive Letter on the other side from the Hon. Mr. DARRAGH, his Whig successor in Congress.

The Baltimore Patriot of Friday, 17th instant, contained a Letter from the Hon. J. P. KENNEDY. of the House of Representatives, on the present state and aspect of the Texas question, which appears to us to be entitled, by the gravity of its topics and the vigor of its style, to the very serious consideration of all disinterested and dispassionate men.

DIABOLICAL.-Mr. Brainard, of Westmoreland, New York, had his barn, together with its contents, burned two or three weeks ago, supposed by an incendiary. Last week a son of Mr. Brainard accidentally dropped a book into the well, and, in endeavoring to recover it, the hook used for the purpose caught in a bag, which was examined; the contents proved to be arsenic, to the quantity of 22 pounds!

About one hundred and sixty feet of the bridge over the Nottoway river was destroyed by fire on Monday last. The Portsmouth and Roanoke railroad crosses this bridge, but a

#### EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 8, 1844.

The more we see and examine into the proceedngs of the Government as connected with the late Texas movement, and the motives and reasons that ppear to have governed them, the more the whole affair is calculated to excite feelings of deep mortification to every citizen. One of the most powerful reasons urged for the necessity of prompt action on our part, was an alleged intrigue of Great Britain to buy all the slaves in Texas, to set them free, and thus, making a free State, to form a point d'ap-States! And the whole foundation for this bugaboo, conjured up by the heated imaginations of Mr. Ty-LER and Mr. UPSHUR, and which Mr. CALHOUN seems also to have adopted, appears to have had its origin in the movements and talk of a certain fellow called Andrews; and even that on the hearsay authority of some unknown citizen of Maryland I refer you to the enclosed from the Bee of this morning as respects Andrews, who figured in this city last year, and who will no doubt be perfectly nished at the mushroom importance into which he has been so suddenly and so unexpectedly introduced; whilst, notwithstanding the most decided as well as frank disavowe tion stirred up and excited, and in imminent danger of being involved in a war, from the reported and unauthenticated movements and sayings of a loafing vagabond and fugitive from Texas! It is really humiliating in the highest degree the idiocy and insanity, and all the pains and aches "that cussion on the quadrature of the circle.

As to Great Britain having any hostile designs on Texas, be a gross violation of public faith towards Mexico, clearly against the acknowledged law of nations, and at the hazard of consequence. There had been no material

Some few of our Clay friends here are said to have fallen any nation which shall interfere with his presumed off from the true faith in consequence of his letter, but I think the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward intentions or purposes in regard to Texas. Far be they will return to the fold again. The defection in the Van his financial statement of the year, which appeared refer, for the purpose of inviting to it the attention tion," with the intention of trying to nominate a Calhoun nearly the whole of the Tyler party here) say that Mr. TYLER say how they will settle it among themselves, in case they do

Every day convinces me that these "friends of Texas" this city are most grossly deceived in their belief as regards country, all of WHBEP ACCOUNT in from differing general antiment is against annexation, and this is particularly the case in the western parishes; and I again repeat, that if the subwould be opposed to the measure. Private interest has a very extensive influence in the movements in this city as regards Texas, as so many are either directly themselves, or indirectly through their friends and connexions, deeply implicated in the lands or money.

#### FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE, MAY 8. THE TEXAS NEGOTIATION AND ANDREWS, THE ABOLITIONIST.

In the correspondence accompanying the Treaty of Annexation the name of one Annaxws cuts a conspicuous figure. The importance of this individual is magnified in a manner uite unexpected by him, and the consequence which now attaches to him will be held in grateful consummation of his proudest hopes, which a year ago scarce-ly ventured beyond a respectable standing with the abolitionists of England. This fellow passed through New Orleans in April, 1843. He had just been driven away from Texas in recommendation to the esteem of his fellow-men. He reached this city before the intelligence of his own manœuvres arscheme to procure the abolition of slavery in Texas through the instrumentality of the London Society. He was in this office, and detailed to us the plan of operations by which the Texians were to be brought into the snare, and the induce ments that had been preached to them to make them favorable try would be speedily settled and the lands vastly enhanced

Shortly after the publication of our comments upon Andrews's disclosures, we received letters from gentlemen of the first respectability and intelligence in Texas, informing us of Andrews's movements, from which we learned for the first time that Andrews himself was the originator of the treason, and that he had been driven from Texas in consequence of

him of any participation in the plot.

Upon the receipt of this information, we caused Andrews to be diligently sought after as a dangerous person; but he had left the city.

The double-faced scoundrel, however, had accomplished

his object. The Northern papers commented upon the contents of the Texian journals, doubtless at his instance, and he thereby became sufficiently notorious to visit Europe. The comments of the American press were a substitute for letters of introduction, and there were quite enough of them to form

ving cause of the negotiation that resulted in the Treaty of Annexation is, apparently, the operations of this Andrews in London. Mr. Upshur, on the 8th of August,

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE. WASHINGTON, AUGUST 8, 1844. Sin: A private letter from a crizen of Maryland, then in Lor

Fig.: A private letter from a civizen of Maryland, then in London, contains the following passage:

"I learn from a source entitled to the fullest confidence that there is now here a Mr. Andrews, deputed by the abolitionis's of Texas to negotiate with the British Government; that he has seen Lord Aberdeen, and submitted his project for the abolition of alavery in Texas, which is, that there shall be organized a company in England, who shall advance a sum sufficient to pay for the slaves now in Texas, and receive in payment Texas lands; that the sum thus advanced shall be paid over as an indemnity for the sum thus advanced shall be paid over as an indemnity for the abolition of slavery; and I am authorized by the Textan Min ster to say to you, that Lord Aberdeen has agreed that the British Government will guaranty the payment of the interest on this loan, upon condition that the Textan Government will abolish alay:ry

Andrews was in New Orleans on the 21st day of April

months and a half after he was here, an elaborate State paper is prepared by Mr. Upshur upon a report of his proceedings in London.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

that the information relied upon by Mr. Upshur was false, and with good reason for suspecting the authority claimed from the Texian Minister for confirmation of the report to have been assumed without grounds, the President must have persevered in the negotiation from a purely selfish and sinis ter impulse. Nothing short of an ambition reckless of the peace and well-being of the country would have precipitated the Administration upon so bungling a correspondence, pre-dicated upon representations and assurances which the Department had good grounds for supposing to be without foundation—or, at least, such as the Government had no means

f proving,
The anxiety of the Executive to bring forward the measure in time for the Baltimore Convention, overlooked the proofs necessary to fortify his position, and the people of the United States are thrown by the cars, through the instrumentality of a scamp who was not good enough even for Texas. What weight will the statements of Mr. Upshur's anonymous correspondent have with the civilized world when brought into collision with repeated asservations of the British Cabinet. collision with repeated asservations of the British Cabinet, officially promulgated and solemnly reiterated? The Administration must have fallen into the infatuation of believing that a private intimation of one of its travelling protégés is good gainst the world, and needs no other support than the credu-ity of the President, who has an interest in believing it.

Mr. Calhoun attempts to base the treaty upon the avowal of the British Minister of a desire upon the part of his Gov-erament to see slavery abolished wherever it exists, and a deremination to sid in that object by all proper and legitimate semination to sid in that object by all proper and legitimate neans. This would indeed place the negotiation upon less quivocal grounds; but it must be borne in mind that this wowal was made after the matter was taken in hand. It was a God-send to Mr. Calhoun, and may relieve him from the

This Andrews, no doubt, palmed himself upon Mr. Upshur's anonymous correspondent as a wonderful person. The probabilities are that there was no foundation for the disclosures to the Secretary of State than the avenents of a Textan refugee, who amused himself by blazoning his own There will be a time when this matter will meet the calm udgment of the nation, but no one is a greater enemy to annexation than he who relies upon the published documents accompanying the treaty to make it acceptable to the Ameri-

#### FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

We are indebted to the Boston Atlas and the Mercantile Journal for the European intelligence brought by the steamship BRITANNIA, which arrived at Boston on Saturday morning. The dates from Liverpool are of the 4th instant, and from London of the 3d. We do not, however, discover any news change in the cotton or money markets, except that the former had become more steady.

In the House of Commons, on the 29th ultime Buren ranks, I understand, is very extensive, and the friends to be highly satisfactory, inasmuch as it exhibited a surplus of between two and three millions, after meeting the deficit of more than four millions from last year. This surplus is attributed to the property tax, which it is said the Minister has no intention electoral ticket. The office-holders (who, I believe, compose of giving up for at least a couple of years to come The revenue for the ensuing year is estimated at must have some of his friends on that ticket; and I cannot £51,790,000, and the expenditures at £47,803,000. There is a little falling off in the customs, but the taxes preserve their level; there is a rise of about £4,000 in the post office; and the excise revenue exceeds by nearly a million and a half the nett garded as the most satisfactory nem or The S. as proving that there is an increase of comfort amongst the working classes.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH has been recalled from the ject was fully and fairly laid before the people, with all its Government of India—a step which seems to have Schenck) modified his amen ance with the power vested in it by law, and without any desire for his recall on the part of the British Government. It is said that the court of directors of the East India Company have been dissatisfied with the policy of his Lordship for some time past. In consequence of this movement, the motions which had been given in Parliament respect ing the occupation of Gwalior have been withdrawn until Lord ELLENBOROUGH's return to England.

The arguments in the case of the Crown vs O' Connell and others, before the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on the motion for a new trial, were still going on.

"It will be remembered that the Easter term of this Cour commenced on the 15th of April, and on that day the Crown served the traversers with the usual notices that the Cour would be moved for judgment on the following Friday, after the allotted four days had elapsed. The counsel for the tra-April, 1843. He had just been driven away from Texas in consequence of attempting to address the people of Galveston upon the propriety of conciliating the protection of England by adopting a system of gradual emancipation. His object, from late developments, seems to have been to acquire a notoriety that would be a passport to the good opinion of the fanatics of Europe, whither he was going—having no other recommendation to the esteem of his fellow-men. He reachtly in the far the intelligence of his fellow-men. He reachtly in the far the intelligence of his own manuscross.

"The Attorney General, on this course being pursued determined that the charges contained in the affidavits should be met in the fullest possible manner; and for this purpos required affidavits from every person in any way connecte with the preparation of the jury list-from the clerks of the peace n whose office the lists were prepared; from Mr. G. Magrath, head clerk in their office, and registrar of the Recorder of Dublin, and whose duty it was to see the lists pre-pared; from all the clerks and sub-clerks in the office of the clerks of the peace; and from Mr. Kemmis, the Crown Solicitor. These affidavits entirely rebut all acts of fraudulent dealing or corrupt suppression, with which the Govern

"The counsel for the other traversers also moved for ne trials, and the motions were argued at length. It is thought move that sentence be passed, and then the traversers will (it s boasted) assert 'their privilege in talking, if p ssible, for the of the term.' So that, if they succeed stratagem, and if the Court sanction it, they may not be callthe prosecutions were over, to bring forward his plan for the renewed agitation of repeal. The leaders of the cause, he Government would nevertheless fail in the object of these prosecutions if they failed in damping the repeal agitation. He then exhorted the people to peace and perseverance.'

The news from the Continent is not important. In Portugal the disturbances were not entirely quelled, the insurgents still holding Almeida. In Italy there had been some trouble in Calabria and Sicily, but nothing serious was anticipated. Accounts from Palermo speak of the famine in Sicily. as being almost beyond precedent in that island. Thousands of people were wandering among the

hills, and many had absolutely died of hunger. The quarrel between Spain and Morocco is adjusted, and the Emperor, having been informed of the hostile intentions of the Spanish Government, is said to have proclaimed the "holy war" against the infidels. Preparations for the invasion of Morocco were making at Puerto de Santa Maria, where a fine brigade of artillery, destined for the expedition, had been already organized.

In France every thing is tranquil. The Duchess of KENT, mother of VICTORIA, is now on a visit to matured his system of action, obtained the patronage of the British Government with incredible expedition, as, three visit England in the course of the summer.

# FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1844.

IN SENATE. The Senate spent most of the day in Executive sess but, previous to closing the doors, the usual morning busi-ness was transacted, and sundry bills, mostly of a private na-

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole the state of the Union, (Mr. DROMGOOLE, of Virginia, in the chair,) and took up the bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1845.

The bill having been read through, was again read by

sections.

And no amendment to any of them having been made—
Mr. G. DAVIS moved to amend the bill by adding at the end thereof a proviso that no special or travelling Post Office agent should receive a higher compensation than one thousand dollars per annum, and two dollars per day for travelling expenses; the object of which amendment Mr. D. explained and advocated at some length, contending that these pages is devoted more of their time to electionsering nursees. gents devoted more of their time to electioneering purpose in to ferreting out frauds on the Post Office Depa distric , he especially adverted to, detailing the circumsceded therewith.

Mr. RATHBUN indicated several amendments which he The result of some conversation was that Mr. Davis with-

drew his amendment, to enable Mr. Rathbun to offer one providing that the office of special agent be abolished.

Mr. R. stated what he knew of this matter in his own State. n the western part of New York, he said, two of these officers were employed. He believed that the only thing they had done for the country was to attend to politics, to over haul the post office concerns, to turn out one man and put in another. As for the detection of frauds on the Department, they all came from the local postmasters in the neighborhood, and from the mail carriers, and not in any instance from these specially appointed officers, who were receiving large salaries, but were of no benefit. They were a tax on the use. He believed the Post Office Department could be protectbetter by detaching some postmaster in the neighbor elieved that these agents, beyond the expense they imposed,

were an injury to the whole country.

Mr. HUDSON concurred in the remarks of his friend who nad just taken his seat, (Mr. RATHBUN.) He (Mr. H.) could speak of the influence and operations of these agents, so far as he knew, and he was satisfied that they were governed more by political and personal considerations than by the wishes of the people or the wants of the Government. In fact, in his own district almost every instance of removal or appointment that was at all objectionable, had been brought about, not by the people of either party, but by the representations of these special agents; and in several cases it had been ascertained that those representations were of such a character that no respectable person of either party would Department. These agents spent more time in adopting systems of political operation than in detecting frauds on the

He believed the office to be in a great measure useless, and that the little good that was done might be accomplished better and at a cheaper rate by some local officer; and that to the satisfaction of the people and to the interest of the Department. He was in favor of the amendment.

Mr. SCHENCK said he thought there could be only one opinion as to the propriety of abolishing this office. But it seemed to him that gentlemen would see the necessity of making some appropriation to defray the expenses of detecting mail depredations. The sum appropriated by this bill for mail depredations and special agents was \$28,000, a very large amount of which was expended to pay these pimps and spice of the Department. Let the committee cut off as much of this sum as it pleased, but still a small sum should be left for gest to the gentleman Hoth The danged wone he those who

Mr. McKAY hoped this office would not be abolished. The Department had always had authority to employ these agents, from the commencement of the Government. The were authorized by law, and this bill did but make appropria

ons in conformity with the provisions of existing laws.

Mr. DOUGLAS submitted that the Department derived nore benefit from this description of agents in the section of ountry in which he resided than from any other description of public officers, by reason of their success in ferreting out rauds. He insisted that it would be impossible to procure the conviction of a mail robber unless there were some such fficers to collect facts, procure evidence, and bring the paries to justice.

Mr. DARRAGH gave the results of his experience in re-

ation to this class of public officers, and argued that without them, or officers like them, convictions under the Post office laws would be impracticable. If they violated their duty by acting as political agents, that, Mr. D. contended, was a good reason for removing the incumbent, but not a good reason for abolishing the office. If that test was to be pplied, it must be applied to all other officers of the Governent; for there was no officer that was not chargeable at least with a perversion of the power of his office for political ends. Public officers, like other men, were entitled to express their opinions; if they abused their trusts for political purposes, it might be a good cause for removal from their offices, but was, he repeated, no good resson who the their offices, but was, he repeated, no good reason why the offices themselves should be abolished. He was opposed to

Mr. PAVNE thought that the necessity of the emplo of this class of officers must be manifest to all; and he be-lieved that the reasons assigned for abolishing the office were ot sufficient. So far as his own section of country was concerned, he could bear his own testimony that there had been o cause of complaint on this subject. Mr. WENTWORTH was of opinion that these agents

raversed the country not so much to ferret out offences as to peddle out offices; and whilst he admitted the services of some them, he thought they were capable of a good deal of mis chief. If they were necessary for the detection of depreda-tions, he hoped that their duties might be so regulated and ircumscribed as to destroy their power for evil.

The question was then taken, and, by ayes 77, noes 52, the modified amendment was agreed to. And, no further amendment having been offered, the bil was laid aside to be reported to the House

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. McKAY, the committee took up the bill

The bill having been read—
Mr. PARMENTER moved to amend the first clause, thich is in the following words: "For pay of commission, number of petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, lands-men, and boys, to be employed at any one time during the

Mr. PARMENTER said the amendment proposed to fix the number of officers, seamen, &c. according to the force contemplated to be employed during the coming fiscal year. Heretofore there had been no restriction of this kind; it had consequently followed that the matter was left entirely at the liscretion and will of the President of the United States and the Navy Department to employ any force which their means would allow. It was the custom of all foreign nations to re- to an extent which caused shameful depreda gulate and fix the number of seamen employed in the same manner as we did in our army. Unless the number of our all its allowances, would be laid aside, and the bill from the seamen employed was restricted it was impossible to fix any Retrenchment Committee taken up in lieu of it. limits to the Executive in employing them. Mr. P. read from the estimate of the Secretary of the Navy of the force from the estimate of the Secretary of the Navy of the force necessary to be employed during the coming fiscal year, amounting to 7,024. The amendment proposed to allow 7,500, because, he said, it was necessary that there should be some additional men whenever ships of relief were preparing. The committee thought that 500 were sufficient for this number; and, taking a view of the whole subject, they the family of Louis Philippe, and is warmly welcomed and kindly and affectionately treated. It is
said that the King has expressed a determination to
visit England in the course of the summer.

this number; and, taking a view of the whole subject, they
had come to the conclusion, and had instructed him to report, that the proposed number was quite as large as was nefound—and the danger existed in that craven and cowardly spirit which led the Representatives of a free people to allow the
general impression that it was important, if Congress meant

pay if any ifficers of any grade of the navy beyond the number in the respective grades that were in the service on the first day of January, 1842; and provided further, that all persons who may have been "ppointed as masters" mates since the 4th day of August, 1842, and who were not at the time of their appointment able seamen of thefirst class, shall be forthwith disrated."

Mr. S. (very indistinctly heard) was understood to say that the object of his amendment was to correct a very gross abuse in the appointment, contrary to law, of persons whose but in a great measure of the previous Secretary, Mr. Hen-shaw. Although, when he (Mr. H.) had first been rejected by the Senate, Mr. S thought it was rash and uncalled for; still, upon a further examination, he had been fed to the conclusion that it was just, upon that ground, and he thought it was this fact that had in a great degree determined the action of the Senate in the matter. Congress in 1842 had determined that the number of midshipmen was too large, and a law was passed regulating it accordingly. Some fi or sixty young gentlemen had been appointed acting midsage of this law, not only in direct violation of its spirit, but, as he contended, of its letter also. He took pleasure in stating that the present Secretary was not involved in this matter at all, and in saying, upon the authority of this offi-

oer, that he was opposed to it.

Mr. HOLMES was opposed, he said, to any limitation upon the number of men to be employed in the navy. We could get the materiel of a navy at any time; but with reference to

the personnel it was far different.

We had better at this moment let the navy alone.

At this moment France had in the Gulf of Mexico a fleet of no small consideration; England had an extensive fleet, part of the time in Jamaica, where she had a very fine navy yard, of this great congregation of fleets? Why the blockading of Nicaragua! Nicaragua did not require a blockade; Great Britain could at any moment enforce any requirements upon her. Yet, with these foreign fleets thus increasing and PARMENTER) talked first of a limitation of the personnel of the navy, and the other gentleman (Mr. Jonyson) whispered to the House the bland and soothing expressions of peace We had undertaken to make a treaty-a treaty of annexa tion of a vast country, equal in extent to France. It was destined to be ours; it would be ours.

Think you (said Mr. H.) that Great Britain, after the de

claration she had given, (and France and Italy had taken ides with her upon this subj ct)—think you that the move st-that they create no disquietude! Great Britain stone n relation to that territory as Russia stood in relation to the English provinces of India; as Affghanistan had been to Russia, so to Great Britain was the Texas territory. Mr. H. went at some length into an illustration of this analogy, but no connexion of his remarks could be caught by the Re When again doubtfully heard, he was remarking that it rould be a very short-sighted policy. When Great Britain with eagle perception, was prying into our every movement and when the latest intelligence thereof was being despatched o connect with every steamer which took its departure from our shores, were we going to play a child's play ! Let us make this nation respectable; let us protect the North in her shipping interests, the West in her commerce or her agriculture, (for her agriculture depended upon her commerce,) and last, not least, this great Southern institution, which, as of the South, but to any power and any influence she migh have in this Confederacy. Was a great national question like this to be lost sight of while they were talking about the army and navy—about an expenditure of five millions of dol lars? He ridiculed the boasted expansive philanthropy of England as the professed basis of her desire for the abolition that her policy was to destroy the planting interests of the South, that she might raise up in the granary of India these resources which we supplied; that she might bring into immediate cultivation her tobseco, rice, cotton, &c.

also, that the force at which the American and the British

In reference to Mr. HOLMES's remarks, he observed that this was not a proposition to diminish the force of the nav This was the whole number which was required by the est mate of the Department. The only object of the amen ment was to require them to conform to the law, according to their own estimates. The appropriation for pay and sub-sistence would pay for no more than 7,500 men, but the difficulty was, that unless they limited the number of men, they were liable to be placed in precisely the predicament the were in at the commencement of the session. Through the importunity of the officers of the navy, a greater force would be employed than was necessary, and it followed that the Department would run in debt. This was a simple regultion, not a proposition to reduce the naval force, and to keep the expenditure of the several appropriations, as was abso-lutely necessary, within the bounds of law.

Mr. HAMLIN said he should endeavor so to direct his course upon this amendment, and upon all the amendment relating to this matter, as to check what he considered ground and extravagant expenditures of the public money. The re-port of the Committee on Naval Affairs, he said, presented no thing but improvident expenditures of money and an alarming increase of officers; they sucked up money, and, like the horse-leech, their cry was continually, "give, give! Referring to the report, he cited the facts, that while ther were 21 captains on service, there were "on leave, waiting orders," in other words, at home doing nothing, 26; that of commanders there were 23 on sea service and 51 waiting orders, and similar facts with reference to other grades officers. He had not a single word of reprosch again officer who trod the deck of our ships or the soil of this Union; but it was against the principle of increase of the galling taxes of the country-of the increase of what he be lieved was unnecessary, and of the consequent unnecessary taxation, that he protested. He alluded to the increase that had taken place within the last three years in nearly all the ranks of officers-the number of commanders having in creased from 55 in 1840 to 94 in 1843, of lieutenants from 219 in 1840 to 324 in 1843, and other grades having in creased in a similar ratio. He also read from this documen an account of various items of extravagant and improper expenditures for the navy, and declared his intention to vote with remarks: cheerfulness for the amendment, and secure a reform to this extent, although he would prefer a greater one.

Mr. HALE said he was desirous of moving an amend ment, but as there was already an amendment to an amend ment pending, it was not now in order. It was read, how-

Mr. H. introduced his remarks by relating a conversation in which a gentleman, on learning that a bill from the Re taking appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year trenchment Committee bore hard on the post captains of the navy, predicted that it would not pass, because the influence of those gentlemen would be sufficient to defeat any bill which proposed to reduce their allowances. It had once been a proverbial saying in the navy that "there is no law

Mr. H. complained of the thousand abuses which prevailed, and cited as an instance the claim of an officer command-ing a little squadron on the coast of Florida, who, after the most wanton expenditures for liquors and luxuries of all same fact. sorts, presented a demand for six or seven thousand dollars extra compensation as the commander of a foreign squadron. We had more than twice the number of the country, all of whom needed for the actual service of the country, all of whom were paid higher rates of compensation than were given by with her, and against the settled policy of the country. any other Government. Great favoritism also prevailed and

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Holmes) wa opposed to every retrenchment in our navy or the naval sers

to have any control over the expenditures of the naval service, that such a restriction should be made, they had directed him to propose the amendment.

Mr. SLIDELL offered an amendment to the amendment,

Mr. SLIDELL offered an amendment to the amendment, ecutive to send a fleet to Veta Cruz or an army to the Sas-bine; so long as that sage the use to which the public money was to be applied, he, for one, should keep a tight hand upon the purse-strings. He would tell the President that he had yet to get his first dollar for such a purpose by the vote of Mr. H. He had a second the string of the st Mr. H. He had no sympathy with men who were so won-derfully valorous towards Mexico, and who yet would sit tamely with their hands crossed, while a large portion of our own undisputed territory was openly taken possession of by the British power. While the lion of Great Britain was shafeeble Government of Mexico. To be insolent to the weak and cowardly to the strong was the spirit of a dastard. Let us defend our own soil first, before we went quixoting against the dominions of another Power. If we must go to war, let

The gentleman from South Carolina had advanced the The gentleman from South Carolina had advanced the novel doctrine that the House ought not to act on amendments to an appropriation bill that might be proposed simply by an individual member, but only on such as were reported from a committee. How did this comport with the theory of our Government, which authorized each Representative to speak the will and wish of his own constituents? Why was the amendment of an individual member read or received a doctrine would amount to the abrogation not only of the rules of order, but of the constitution of the National Legislature. Once admit such notions, and committees, already most powerful here, would soon arrogate to themselves all

Mr. H. called the attention of the committee Mr. H. called the attention of the committee to certain items of disbursement, particularly those connected with the navy yards. He referred, by way of instance, to those of the Portsmouth navy yard, which he read, and from which it appeared that twenty-six officers were employed at an annual expense of \$28,000, to employ and superintend eighteen seamen. This was the way the public money went. The captain received \$3,500 for doing nothing, and the lieutenant almost as much for helping him. He expressed disgust at the recital, and insisted that with loud professions of retrenchment Congress had never been in earnest in atof retrenchment Congress had never been in earnest in attempting it. The corruptions in our service went beyond those in the old monarchies of Europe. It was time gentlemen showed their hands; if they were really for reforming the system, now let them show it. For one, he never would vote another dollar for the navy until it was reformed and brought under law. He had rather see it founder at sea than working, economical constituency in the face, if he had voted away their money to pay a host of idlers who were "waiting orders." When his people "waited for orders" they waited for pay. We had got rid of one odious feature in the British aristocracy; we had abolished the perogatives of primerenture but the most interest in the British aristocracy; mogeniture; but the worst sinecure features still remained among us. A part of the nation had to labor to support another part, who were merely moths upon the treasury. An officer whose pay was to be cut down came in great trepidation to a member of Congress and exclaimed, "Why, my God, sir, if this bill passes I cannot keep my son in college!" The reply, cool and laconic, was, "Then let your son come home and go to ploughing."

amendment, viz: "Provided that no part of this sum be applied to the pay since 1st January, 1842," &c. (as inserted above;) and it was agreed to.

The question then recurring on the amendment moved by Mr. PARMENTER, that the whole number of officers shall not

Mr. McKAY supported the amendment by a lew remarks very imperfectly heard. He was understood to suggest that it would be best to appoint a committee who should be charged with the duty of inquiring what changes ought to be made in the administration of the navy. Mr. McK. had been of opinion that in our service, as in that of Great Britain, the number of non-commissioned officers and seame on board the number of non-commissioned officers and seame on board. the number of non-commissioned omcers and the gentleman our ships might be less in time of peace, and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Jourses), had entertained the same and not apply in ours, were requisite. The present many and not apply in ours, ssarily large, and would vote work

duce it, as proposed by the ame The question being put, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE now offered an amendment, the substance of hich was that officers performing duty of a higher grade

should not receive higher pay.

Mr. PARMENTER said that this change was approved by all the officers, as also by the Secretary of the Navy, who thought it would operate as a check to favoritism. In this opinion the naval committee and the committee on retrench-ment concurred; he hoped the amendment would be adopted. The question was put and agreed to-when it was sug-

sent, that it might come in at the close of the bill. Mr. HALE therefore withdrew it for the present. Mr. PARMENTER proposed an amendment which subtited for the general clause of the bill appropriating in one sum for the expenses of navy yards a long sums for each yard. The effect of this alteration would put

t out of the power of the Department to show partiality in favor of certain navy yards at the expense of oth-Mr. McKAY briefly supported the amendment.
Mr. JOHNSON moved to amend the amendment by striking from it all appropriations for the Navy Yard at Washington. He considered a navy yard here as entirely

Washington. He considered a navy yard here as entirely useless to the service, and he hoped it would be transferred to some point in the valley of the Mississippi.

This amendment was discussed by Messrs. PARMENTER, DAVIS, of Indiana, HOLMES, McKAY, EDW. J. BLACK, SCHENCK, CAVE JOHNSON, and DICKIN-SON, up to the usual hour of adjournment; when The committee rese and reported progress on the Navy bill and action on the Post Office bill.

And the House adjourned.

# FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

An express has been sent by the Government to Mexico. There is a rumor, how well founded we know not, but we have not seen it denied by the Administration prints, that the errand of the agent is to offer Mexico money to resign her right to the

"If the relations of Mexico and Texas are such as to justify an offer of money for Mexican consent, the world will not justify us in proceeding without her consent. She either has or has not a title to Texas. If she has title to the country, we cannot honorably take it until we acquire her title. It she has no title at all, as the Administration alleges, then our treasure ought not to be given to her for nothing. Our offer to buy, our protestations to the contrary notwithstanding, shows that she has something to sell. The right may be small; still it is a right which we acknowledge by the offer, one which is not extinguished by her refusal to accept gineer corps of the Navy, two million five hundred and inserting after the word dollars a proviso limiting the whole number of paths of pa ment from saying that she has completed the conquest, and our pending offer to purchase from Mexico admits also the

"Nor will it do to say that we will give Mexico what we think fair for her claims, though we offer a large sum; and We had more than twice the number of officers who were if she will not take our offer, we will take her property vi ct.

"Neither will it answer to say that we are merely ofons on the fering to buy a pretension and making a gratuity to quiet bill, with title. Our relations with Texas, the people being of our own stock, are such that we are not authorized to act but upon an established title, one upon which there is no cloud. Besides, this is altogether a disingenuous pretext. Nobody cares a straw for Mexican pretensions; she is too weak to secure regard even for her rights. If entirely satisfied that her right was gone, we ought not and would not pay for her pretensions. It would be altogether unjustifiable for us to equander our money to feed her impotent arrogance."

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